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THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING, CLARK, JACKSON, DEARBORN, AND ADAMS STREETS.

ONE HUNDRED

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

OF

CHICAGO

THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER PUBLISHED
IN THIS FORM.

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SOUTH WATER STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM DEARBORN STREET.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A SEAL POND, LINCOLN PARK.

ELK IN LINCOLN PARK.

CHICAGO

THE photo-sketches which follow describe the tumultuous life of the most cosmopolitan city in the world. Within the memory of men yet living, this metropolis of the Central States, now the second largest city of the Western Hemisphere, was an Indian garrison. *Alladin* waved his lamp and presto! behold the abode of 2,000,000 people.

There are three grand divisions of the city—viz.: the North, South and West sides. These are formed by the windings of the river from which the town takes its name and which empties into Lake Michigan near the lower western extremity of that inland sea.

Chicago is the greatest railway center in the world and has five magnificent Union depots and two individual ones. Its arrangements for local transportation are upon a like scale of grandeur and include an elevated railroad system and electric lines innumerable.

The business interests of this city of wonders embrace every imaginable branch of commerce and manufacture. As a grain, lumber, live stock and packing market it stands supreme.

The names of the hotels is legion, for they are many. Some of the leading ones are: Auditorium, Great Northern, Palmer House, Leland, Wellington, Virginia, Lexington, Metropole, Lakota, Grace, Clifton House, Atlantic, Burke's, Gault, Windsor, Sherman, Lansing, Brigg's House, Chicago Beach, McCoy's, Bordeaux, Brevort, Imperial, River House, Saratoga, Transit, Tremont, Vendome, Victoria, Plaza, Stamford, Grand Central Station, Chicago View, Kahn's.

In public halls and theatres Chicago is especially rich. Among the former may be mentioned the Auditorium and Central Music Hall; and among the latter Chicago Opera House, Columbia Theatre, Grand Opera House, Haymarket, Hooley's, McVicker and Schiller.

Some of the largest and finest parks in the world are to be found here. Indeed, a boulevard system has been arranged which unites the three grand divisions, and at the same time provides a continuous park driveway or promenade of unprecedented beauty and extent.

The public spirit of the city is one of its characteristic features. Its provisions for education are superb and its University has grown as phenomenally as has Chicago itself. The new Post Office, the Public Library, the Art Museums and Academies of Science compare favorably with similar institutions anywhere.

Other cities are children of the past. Chicago is the heir of the future.

THE CITY HALL AND COOK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Are located in a huge building on the square facing Washington, Clark, La Salle and Randolph Streets. The cost of the building, which was erected in 1877 to 1882, amounted to $6,000,000. It is one of the chief landmarks of the city.

THE ART INSTITUTE,

On Michigan Avenue is a monumental structure built of limestone, which is owned by the city of Chicago, and contains many classical and modern masterpieces of fine art. The collections are open to the public free of charge on Wednesdays and Saturdays, on Sundays and on legal holidays.
Charles L. Hutchinson is the President of the Institute.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Established about five years ago, bids fair to become the leading institution of learning in the West. It was founded by John D. Rockefeller, a New York magnate, and has since received ample donations from many private sources. The endowment fund of the institution now amounts to nearly $12,000,000. Under the able guidance of William R. Harper, President, the leaders of the university are perfecting a most thorough course of general and special training. The institution is located on the South side, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Streets.

THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, I. N. G.,

Is one of the most solid of Chicago's many stone structures. Public subscription supplied the building fund nearly $500,000, and the site is Michigan Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard will occupy the building for 99 years.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library Building, a massive structure on Michigan Avenue and Washington Street, is Chicago's pride, and justly so. Its magnificent inside finish in marble and mother-of-pearls, rare stones, etc., is a delight to the eye. In it is housed the free public library, with its adjuncts of reading, exchange and

THE AUDITORIUM BUILDING.

The Auditorium Building was erected by Ferdinand W. Peck in 1887 88, at a cost of $2,000,000, and consists of a magnificent hotel establishment facing Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, an office building with entrance on Wabash Avenue, and the Auditorium assembly hall, which has a seating capacity of 7,000. On the opposite side of Congress Street, facing Michigan Avenue, there has been erected the "Auditorium Annex," an extension of the hotel. No cost has been spared to make the Auditorium one of the most perfect buildings of its kind.

THE PALMER HOUSE,

One of Chicago's leading hotels, is located on State and Monroe Streets. It was built in 1872 at a cost of $2,000,000.

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

VIEW OF RANDOLPH STREET.

Looking east from La Salle Street.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION.

GERMANIA CLUB.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

THE CALUMET CLUB HOUSE,

Corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is the home of the Calumet Club, an organization of the cream of Chicago society. This club devotes considerable attention to the early history of Chicago.

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION

Is situated on the Lake Front, between Park Row and Twelfth Street, overlooking Lake Front Park to the north. The unique location of this depot, its large waiting rooms from which is had a commanding view of the beautiful park and of Lake Michigan, are a source of pleasant memories to all who have enjoyed them. The main part of the station is ten stories high and is finished with a tower on the east side, lending it a pleasing and imposing appearance.

On the north side the exterior is finished to the height of three stories in Milford granite, and the south or Twelfth Street side to the same height in freestone. Perhaps the most striking feature of the entire building is the large rotunda or waiting room, having a clear floor space of 100 by 150 feet, without columns or upright supports of any kind.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

Was provided for by the late W. A. Newberry, a wealthy Chicago citizen, who bequeathed nearly $2,500,000 to the establishment of a library on the North side. The building, which was erected at a cost of $000,000, faces Walton Place. It contains the library, which numbers nearly 100,000 volumes of books on special, mainly scientific and technical subjects—notably a most complete medical library—commodious reading and index rooms, and is the rendezvous of Chicago's learned men.

THE UNION CLUB HOUSE

Is one of the most notable North side social gathering places. The club was organized about twenty years ago, and has occupied its present beautiful house, on Washington Place and Dearborn Avenue, since 1881.

WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, MICHIGAN AVENUE.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING,

Located at 142 Dearborn Avenue, is occupied by the Chicago Historical Society, and forms a safe place of deposit of many valuable historica. documents and relics relating to the former days of Chicago and surroundings.

THE WOODLAWN SCHOOL

Is a fair type of a modern Chicago schoolhouse. There are $68,000,000 invested in the city's public schools; the teaching force numbers over 5,000 men and women, who have nearly 250,000 pupils under their care.

THE JEWISH TEMPLE.

A Hebrew synagogue, is located on Indiana Avenue. The Jewish church has twenty-one churches in Chicago, and many of the congregations command excellent teaching and mission facilities.

RESIDENCE, MICHIGAN BLOCK.

RESIDENCE, LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

THE BEAR CAVE, LINCOLN PARK.

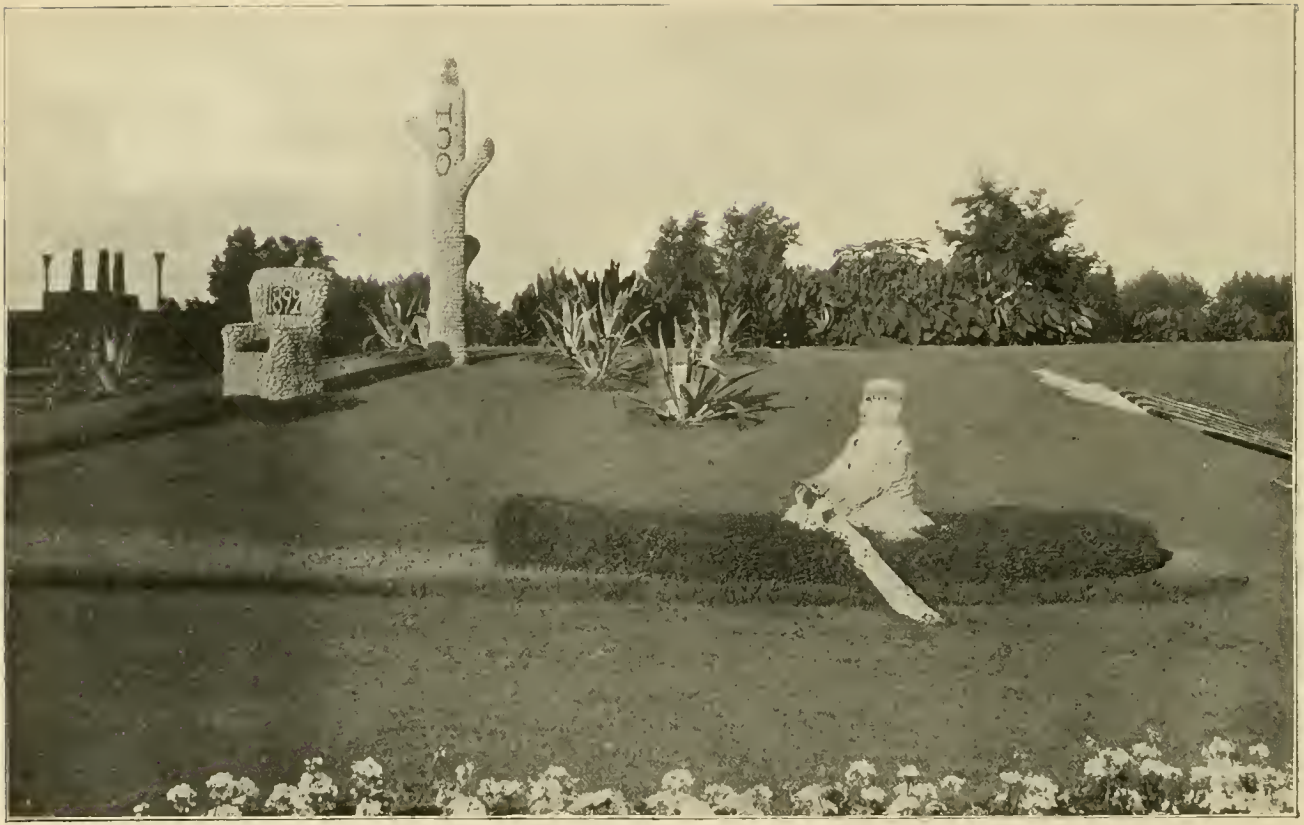
FISHING ON BEACH, LINCOLN PARK.

LAKE VISTA, PULLMAN.

HUMBOLDT PARK STABLE.

THE STAR FLOWER DESIGN, LINCOLN PARK.

TERRACE OF FLOWERS IN LINCOLN PARK.



A FLOWER DESIGN, WASHINGTON PARK.

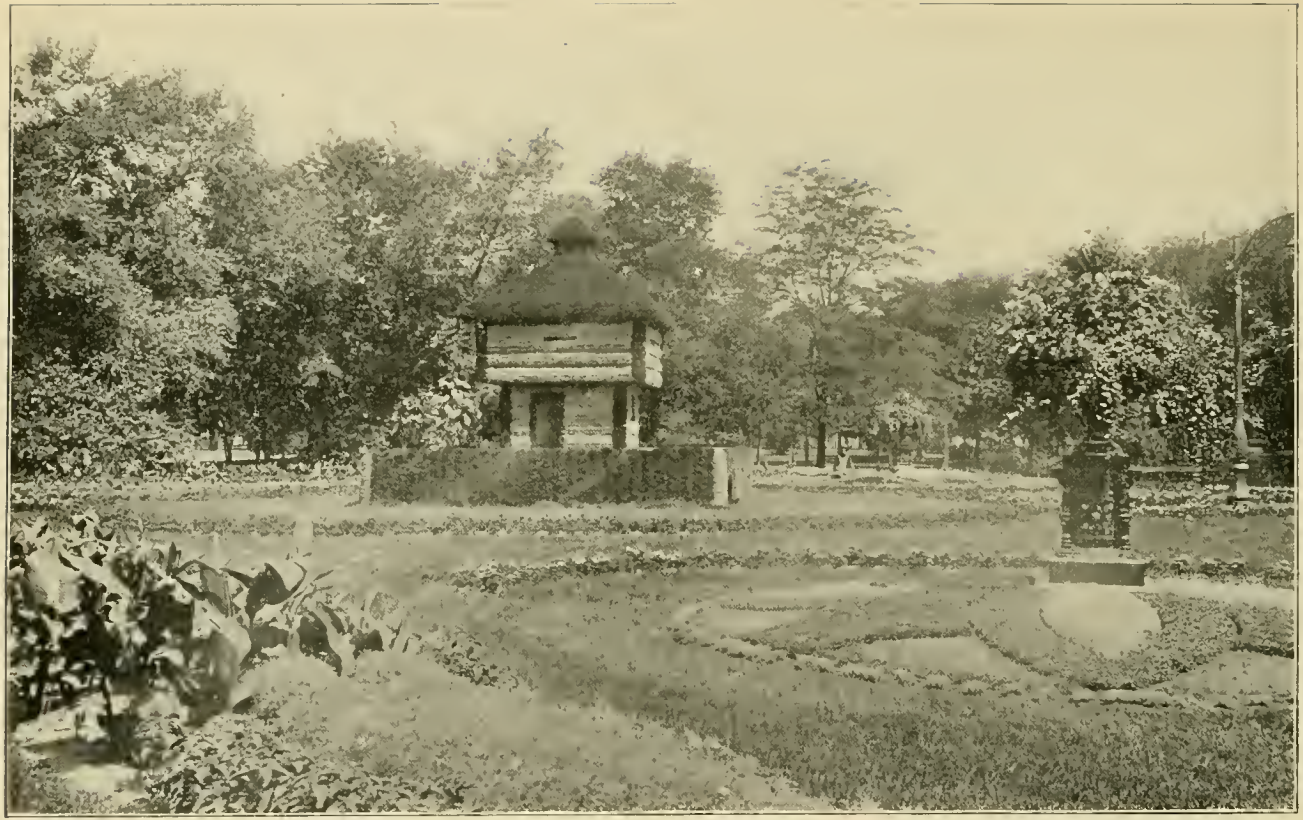
THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT, HUMBOLDT PARK.

GAME OF "CURLING," WASHINGTON PARK.

THE BOAT HOUSE, LINCOLN PARK.

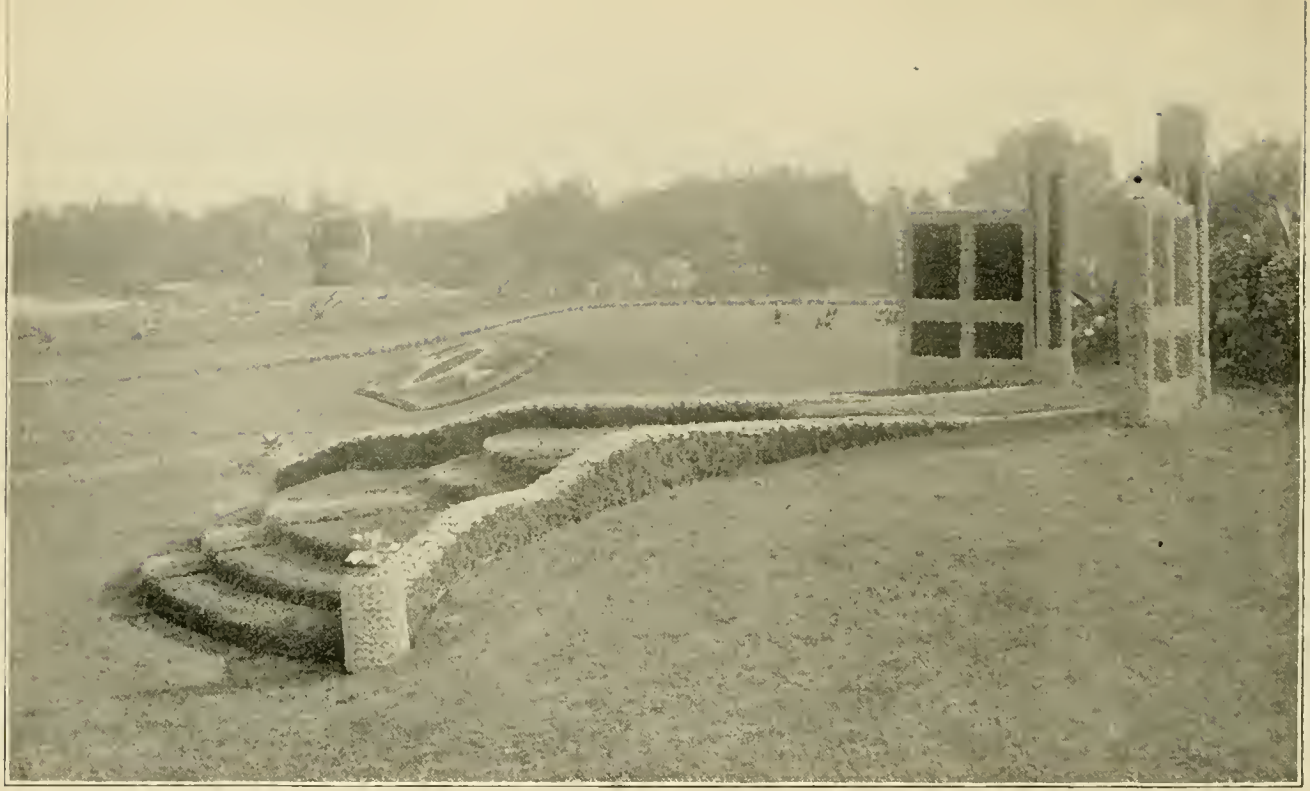
THE GRANT MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK.

THE LINCOLN STATUE, LINCOLN PARK.



COTTAGE FLOWER DESIGN, GARFIELD PARK.

THE INDIAN MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK.



VIEW IN WASHINGTON PARK.

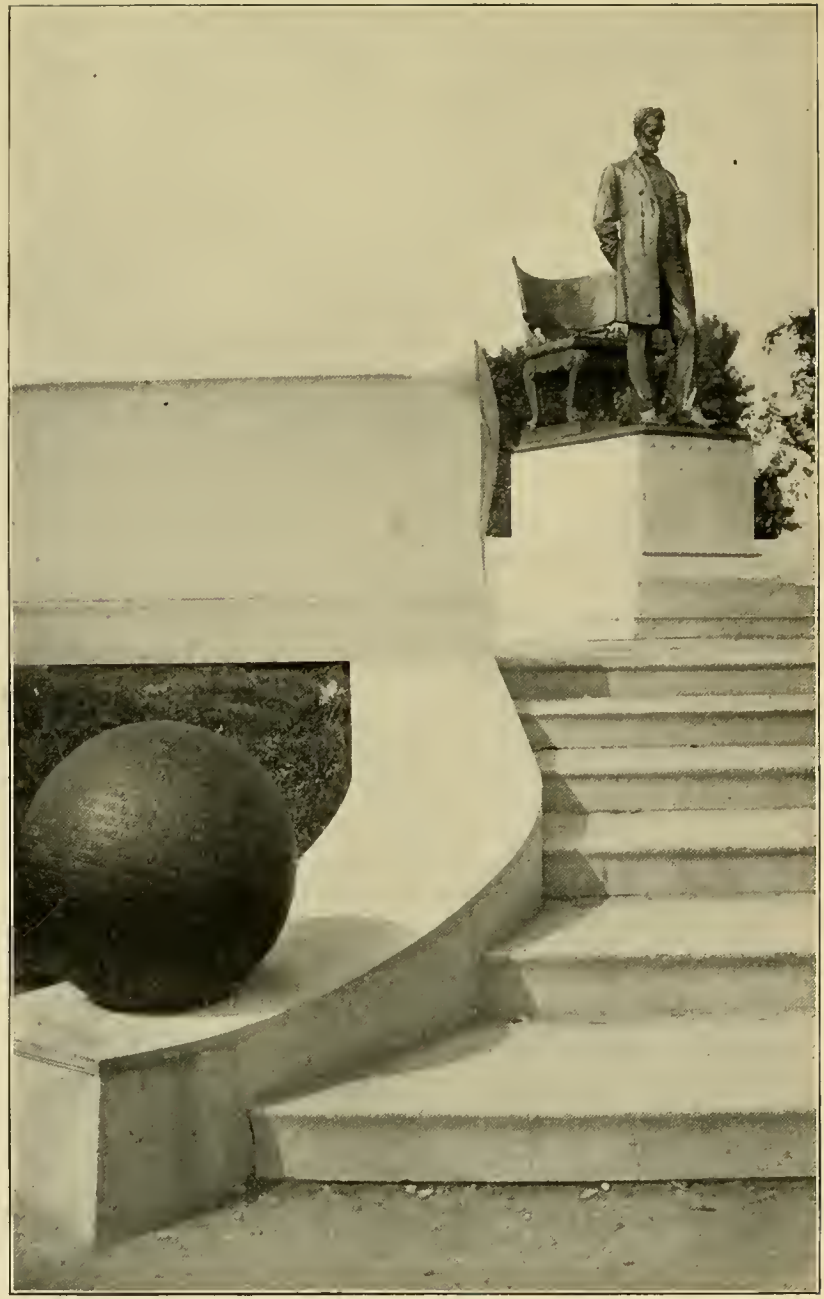
BASEBALL MOUND FLOWER DESIGN, DREXEL BOULEVARD.

THE DREXEL FOUNTAIN

Was donated to the city of Chicago by an Eastern banking firm in commemoration of one of Chicago's famous citizens. Its height is 35 feet, and the base is surrounded by a basin 22 feet in diameter. The structure cost $40,000, and was designed by H. M. Monger, a Philadelphia sculptor

FLOWER VASE DESIGN, WASHINGTON PARK.

FLOWER ARC DESIGN, GARFIELD PARK.



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK.

BOATING IN LINCOLN PARK.

THE FLOWER GLOBE, WASHINGTON PARK.

The Flower Globe is a remarkable example of the skill of modern gardeners. It represents a globe ornamented with live, growing plants so as to show the principal countries and waters on the earth.

NATURAL BRIDGE, LINCOLN PARK.

One of the most remarkable examples of the gardener's skill.

VIEW IN WASHINGTON PARK.

VIEW IN LINCOLN PARK.

THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,

Corner of La Salle and Jackson Streets, is a stone and brick structure of fine architectural finish, which, on account of its high and heavy surroundings does not figure as conspicuously as it really deserves.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.'S WHOLESALE STORE

Occupies one of the finest stone structures in the city, and is located on Quincy, Franklin and Adams Streets. It is a center of the dry goods business in the West, and owing to the very strict, yet courteous methods adopted in dealing with other houses, the Field company is reported to be able to do more cash, or nearly cash, business than most other firms operating along similar lines.

THE SIEGEL-COOPER DEPARTMENT STORE

Is, like "The Fair," one of Chicago's great sights. As the largest department store in the world, occupying an entire block facing Van Buren, Congress and State Streets, the construction of which cost nearly $2,000,000, it is quite representative of American individualism in business, of enterprise and zeal.

THE ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Erected under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, is located at 153–155 La Salle Street. The Y. M. C. A.'s headquarters are found at 288 Michigan Avenue, with a transient home at 57 Center Street, and a North Side division at 391 La Salle Avenue.

THE PONTIAC BUILDING.

Corner of Dearborn and Harrison Streets.

THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

218 La Salle Street, is a prominent office building the first story of which is occupied by one of the most conspicuous Western banks.

COUNSELMAN BUILDING.

THE RIALTO BUILDING.

Located on Van Buren Street, near the Board of Trade, is the center of firms dealing in grain stock, especially wheat. It connects, over a bridge, with the "wheat pit," and is a structure well worth some attention.

THE SECURITY BUILDING,

Erected at the corner of Madison Street and Fifth Avenue, is famed for its lavish equipment with all modern conveniences and generous ornamentation. It was built for the Security Deposit Company.

THE OLD COLONY BUILDING.

One of the most solid and imposing of Chicago's high steel structures, is located on Dearborn, Van Buren Streets and Plymouth Place Its height is over 200 feet and accommodates more than 600 offices. The investment, in 1893, when the building was erected, amounted to about one million dollars.

THE CENTRAL MUSIC HALL,

Corner of State and Randolph Streets, was opened in 1879. It was intended as a center of music and lecture performances, and remained long a distinctive gathering place of musical societies and concert people. It was here that Dr. Newell D. Hillis, now called to Mr. Beecher's pulpit, won his fame as a preacher.

THE RELIANCE BUILDING,

Corner of State and Washington Streets, is said to be one of the most profitable pieces of property, in view of its large rental revenue. It is an imposing structure, a resort of some of the larger and more responsible firms dealing in landed property.

THE UNITY BUILDING,

On Dearborn Street, north of Washington Street, is remarkable on account of its narrow frontage, which contrasts singularly against its considerable height. It is remarkable for its beautiful tile floors.

THE CHAMPLAIN BUILDING,

Corner of State and Madison Streets, an important and centrally located office and store building. Occupied to some extent by lawyers and real estate dealers of prominence.

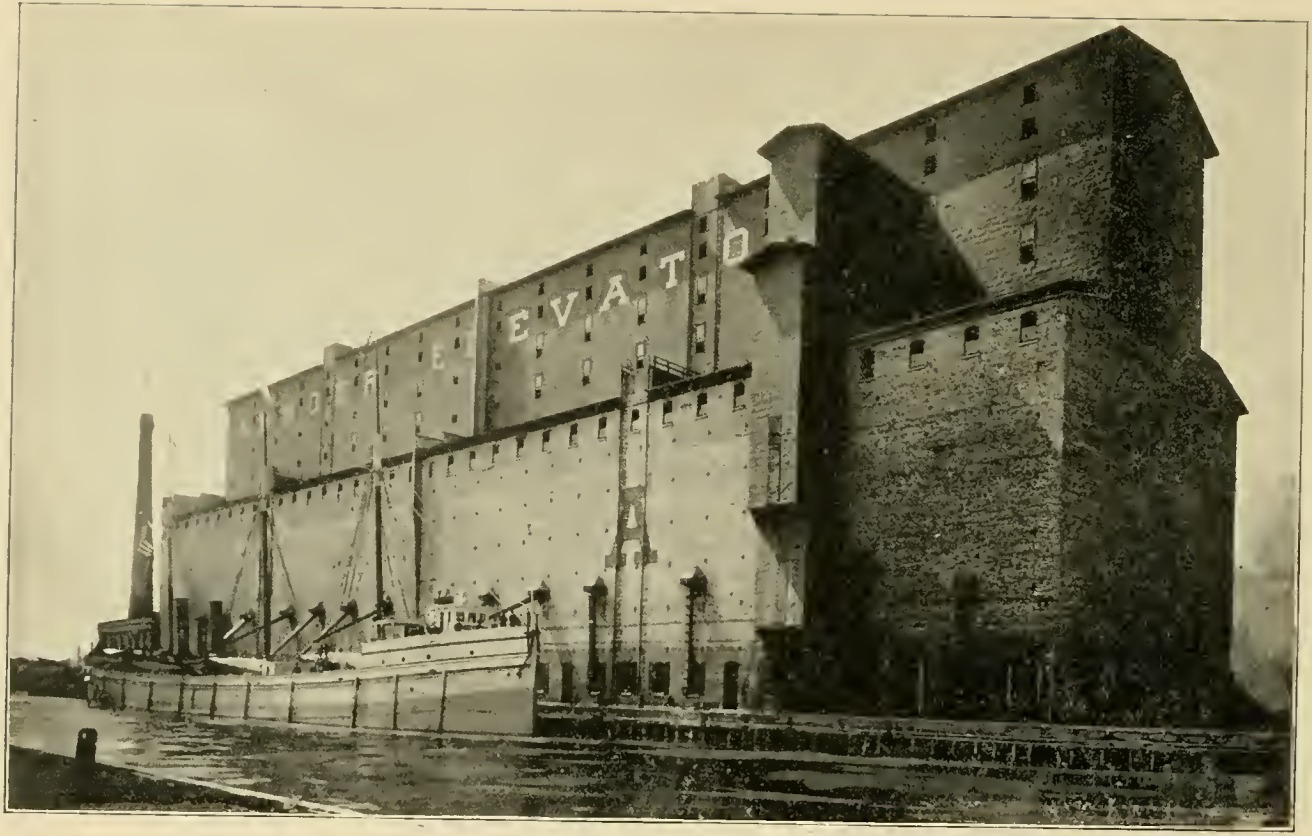
THE PULLMAN BUILDING.

Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, is the seat of the U S. Army headquarters and of the Pullman Palace Car Company. It is famed for its fine points of architecture and its rich, massive ornamentation.

STEWART BUILDING.

THE TACOMA BUILDING,

Corner of La Salle and Madison Streets, was one of the first "sky-scrapers" erected in Chicago. It is a steel structure very ingeniously planned, so as to make use of as much space as possible and yet retain for the occupants the utmost access to air and light.



ARMOUR'S ELEVATOR.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING,

Built in 1892, is a beautiful sample of Chicago architectural skill. It is famed for its splendid bronze ornaments, its cupola, and its many physicians' offices.

THE MARQUETTE BUILDING,

Corner of Dearborn and Adams Streets, is a massive office building, mainly occupied by architects and contractors. It has a very perfect elevator system.

THE FAIR.

One of Chicago's great department stores, facing State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by energy and circumspection in business. It gives employment to more than 4,000 people.

THE MEDINAH TEMPLE BUILDING,

On Fifth Avenue and Jackson Street, was built at the instigation of a Masonic lodge. In it are the rooms occupied by the Medinah Temple organization, and a number of offices for miscellaneous business, mostly stores and shops.

THE UNITY BUILDING,

On Dearborn Street, Is famous for the lavish use of marble in its structure. It is probably the narrowest building in proportion to its height in the West.

THE NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.
Corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Situated on State and Randolph Streets, is the highest "sky-scraper" in Chicago, raising its head as far as 302 feet. It represents one of the most remarkable architectural performances ever conceived, and consumed about $4,500,000 capital during its structure. There is an observatory on the top of the building, and a very popular summer garden.

THE FISHER BUILDING.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE BUILDING.

Or, briefly, "The Temple," is considered by some the most beautiful office building in Chicago. It is a twelve-story structure, erected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1890. The total cost was $1,500,000 The building houses the W. C. T. U. auditorium and nearly 300 offices.

THE MONADNOCK BUILDING,

Deriving its name from a Virginia mountain, is one of the most remarkable of Chicago's office buildings. It is remarkable chiefly on account of its length, being nearly five times as large as its depth. The cost of the structure was $2,500,000. It contains 1,600 offices, and is equipped with a most perfect elevator system.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF "SKY-SCRAPERS."

Chicago is justly proud of her high buildings, the later patterns of which are here, as well as in all other large cities, not only fire-proof and solidly constructed, but quite convenient from a business point of view, as they permit a great deal of business to be transacted within a narrow space. The range of the above view includes The Masonic Temple, The Unity, The Abstract, The Achilles, and The Ashland Buildings.

THE LEXINGTON HOTEL,

Corner of Twenty-second Street and Michigan Avenue, is a fair example of the "family hotel." It is deemed entirely fire-proof.

CHURCH, LINCOLN AVENUE.

CHURCH ON NOBLE STREET.

CHURCH, DEARBORN STREET.

GLESSNER RESIDENCE, PRAIRIE AVENUE AND EIGHTEENTH STREET.

STORE, WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

HOTEL METROPOLE.

This hotel is located on Twenty-third Street and Michigan Avenue, and figures as one of the most commodious, elegant up-town family hotels, with good accommodations for transient trade.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,

Corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, is a modern hotel, dignified and Wellingtonian in appearance, both out and inwardly.

THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE

This institution was founded and equipped by Joseph and P. D. Armour, the live stock magnates. It was established in the interest of mission work, nonsectarian, and for the training of the poor. Its work consists mainly in industrial training, moral and religious teaching, and physical instruction. The location of the building is the block facing Butterfield, Thirty-fourth, Dearborn and Thirty-second Streets.

THE MARSHALL FIELD & CO.'S RETAIL STORE.

The retail department of Marshall Field & Co.'s dry goods and department house is located in an elegant building on Washington Street, between State Street and Wabash Avenue. It is a place patronized by the wealthier classes, and recognized as a decidedly first rate establishment.

THE PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

One of the most renowned of the Chicago houses of devotion, is located at 2535 Michigan Avenue, in the center of a most wealthy and fashionable residence quarter.

McVEAGH RESIDENCE.

VIEW OF THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

A description of the Stock Yards is supplied with another view of the grounds

VIEW OF THE HARBOR.

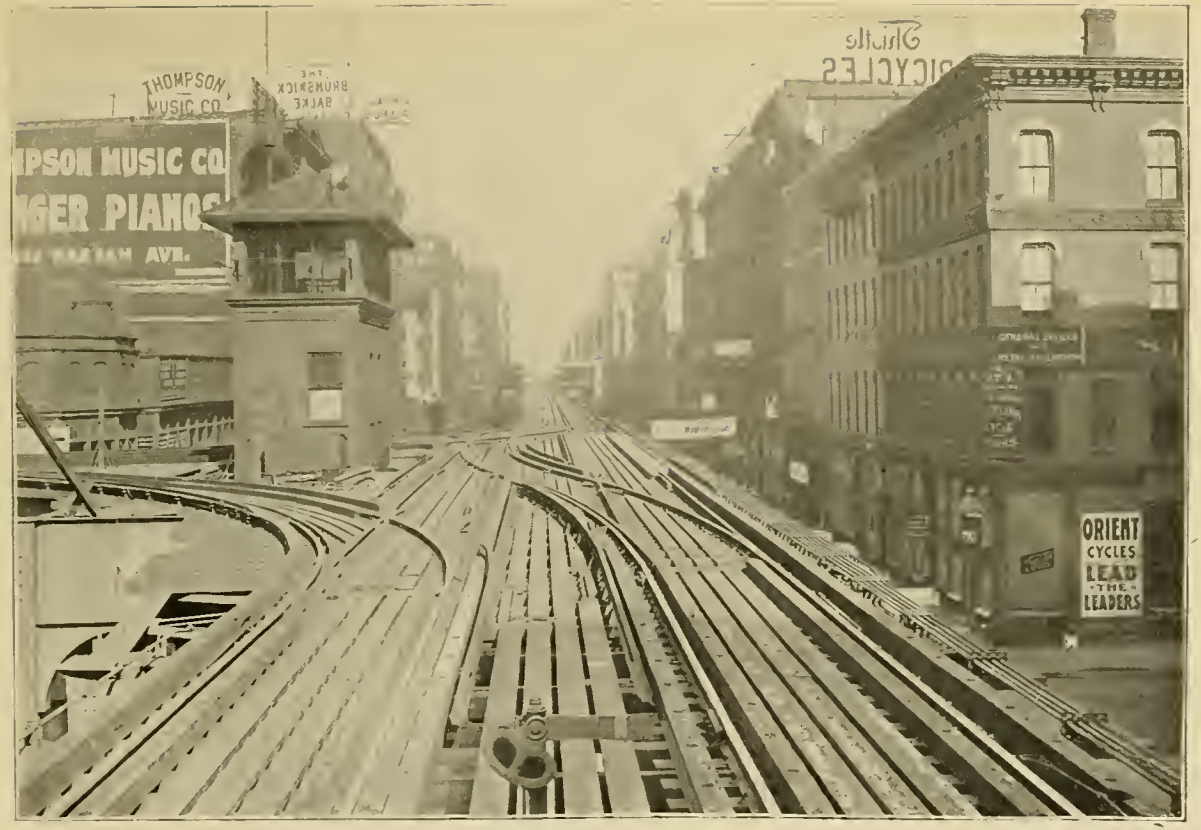
The system of docks and landings on the Chicago and Calumet Rivers extend over more than fifty miles. The harbor system is yet incomplete, but constant improvements are being made with a view to extend the city's facilities for accommodating the large inland waterway traffic to the extent needed.

VIEW OF THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

The Chicago drainage canal is one of the most stupendous undertakings ever carried out by the city of Chicago. It provides for the disposition of Chicago sewerage through an artificial canal from Lake Michigan through Chicago to the nearest point on the Desplaines River. When completed it will form an important link in the canal system about the great lakes, facilitating the connection between the central States and the Gulf of Mexico, and also be of considerable aid in improving the city's water supply. The cost of the complete canal is estimated at $26,000,000.

HAYMARKET SQUARE.

A crowded West side thoroughfare and a center of considerable wholesale provision business, was the scene of the deplorable Anarchist riot of May 5, 1886, that resulted in the killing of eight policemen. The monument visible in the foreground was erected by the citizens of Chicago in honor of the city's police force and in commemoration of the heroism displayed by the "boys" during the difficult days of the eighties. The figure is that of a policeman, and the monument bears this fitting inscription: "In the Name of the People of Illinois, I Command Peace."



THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

View on Wabash Avenue. Tracks and interlockings.

VIEW OF RANDOLPH STREET,

Near State Street, looking west. People "hurry, full of worry" and business, in all directions. Randolph Street is one of the more important down town thoroughfares.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Dearborn Street station, with train coming in. In the background the Fisher Building. The person standing at the window is Mr. Neff, the popular Superintendent of the road.

A "WHALEBACK" STEAMER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

VIEW IN UNION STOCK YARDS.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Lake Street Branch. View from Fifty-second Avenue terminal.

VIEW OF STATE STREET,

Looking north from Madison Street.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM THE NORTH PIER LIGHTHOUSE.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

View of track from Van Buren Street looking west.

VIEW IN THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

The stock yards, South Halsted Street, are one of Chicago's gigantic business centers. Occupying, as they do, more than 400 acres of land, they connect all freight lines running into the city, and are the site of some of the largest packing houses in the world. The amount of capital involved in the stock yards business is some $30,000,000.

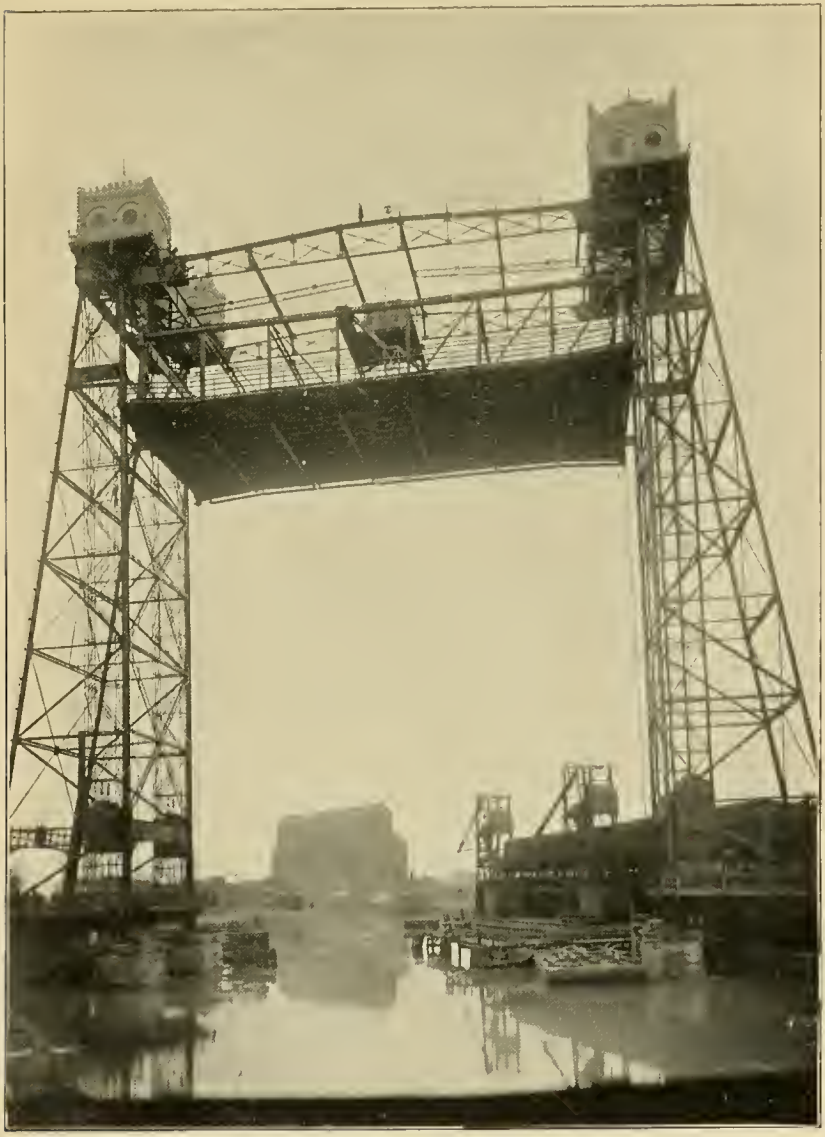
VIEW OF MADISON STREET,

Looking west from Dearborn Street.

VIEW OF THE CHICAGO RIVER.

SOUTH WATER STREET.

Running along the Chicago River from Wabash Avenue to Market Street, is a center for the trade in provisions, fruit, etc. At all times of the day one will find the sidewalks impassable owing to the loading and unloading of vans and wagons. The trade done by the South Water Street dealers is wholesale exclusively. To any one who cares to see at one place more food than he could digest during his whole lifetime this street is an object of interest.



THE HALSTED STREET DRAWBRIDGE.

The only example of this construction in Chicago, is a bridge structure suspended between two towers, one at each side of the river. The passing by of a ship is made possible by the lifting of the bridge to a height of some ninety feet.

RESIDENCE OF MR. POTTER PALMER.

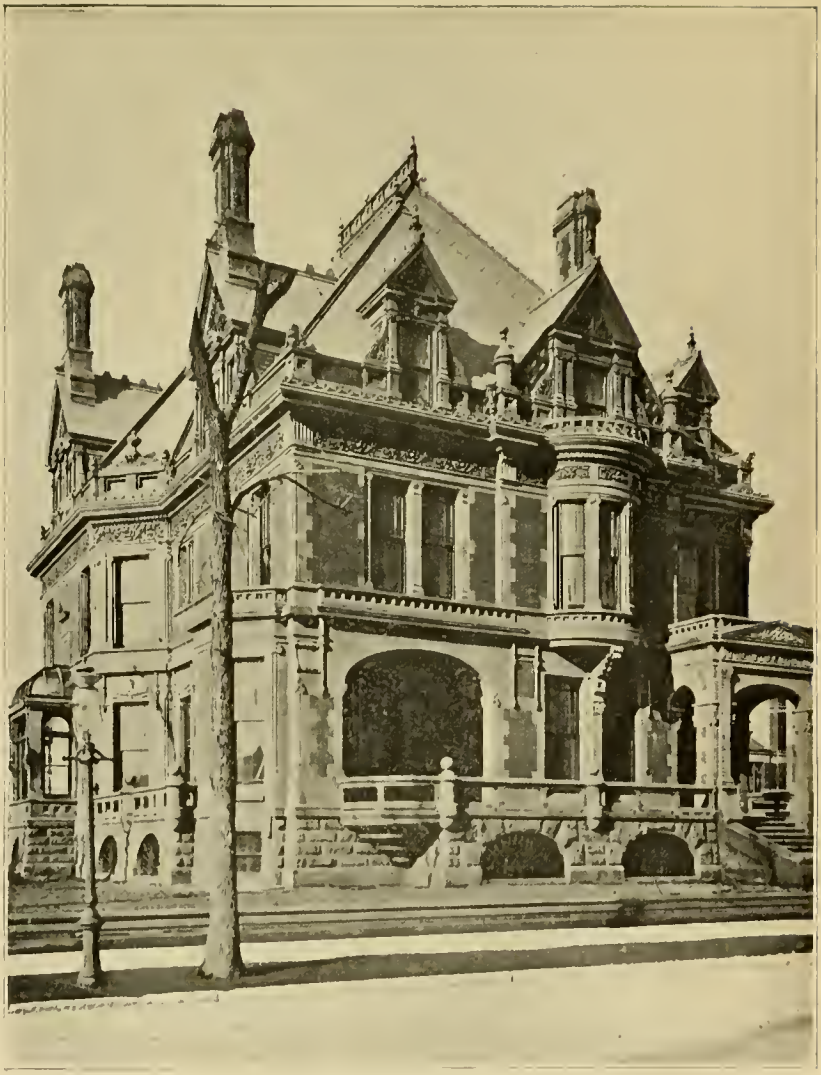
A RESIDENCE ON LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

A LAKE SHORE DRIVE DWELLING HOUSE.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

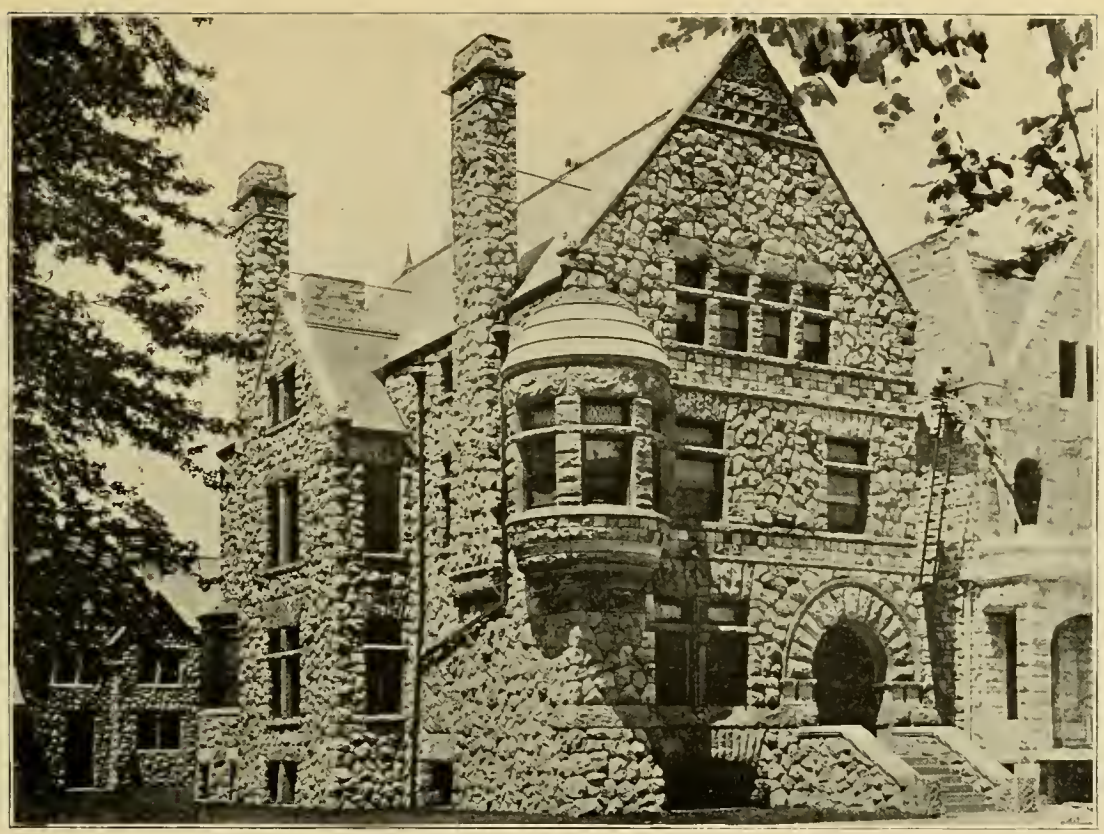
VIEW OF MICHIGAN AVENUE,
Looking south from Twenty-ninth Street.

STONE RESIDENCE.



M. D. WELLS' RESIDENCE.

RESIDENCE, MICHIGAN BLOCK.



A RESIDENCE ON PRAIRIE AVENUE.

CAXTON BUILDING, DEARBORN STREET.

TIME OF RAILROAD STRIKE, 1895. TROOPS GUARDING THE POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE VAULTS DURING STRIKE.

WHOLESALE DISTRICT.

DEARBORN STREET, NORTH FROM JACKSON STREET.

OLD POST-OFFICE, FROM CLARK STREET, LOOKING EAST, DOWN ADAMS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

CHICAGO MAIN WATER-WORKS, NORTH SIDE.

APPRAISERS' BUILDING, HARRISON STREET.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BOULEVARD, FROM JACKSON BOULEVARD SOUTH.

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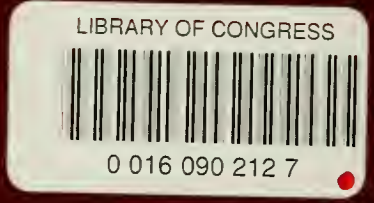
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